were more subservient, to the Senate



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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts for well-custon wish to have rejected articles returned hey must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Supreme Court Vacancy If a man sixty-five years old is to be pointed to succeed Mr. Justice PECK-TAM on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States we cannot agree that Judge Horace H. Lurton of Tenname is the person who ought to be

The appointment ought to go to this circuit and to Chief Judge EDGAR M. CULLEN of the New York Court of

Thile geographical considerations are not paramount in making selections for the bench of the highest court in the nd, it does seem as though New York was important enough as a centre of itigation and legal business to have some claim to representation. In the present Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals we have a lawyer whose ability is recognized and acknowledged by the egal profession throughout the Union In the many eminent men who have preded over our court of last resort he has had no superior. He was chosen to his ent high office by the united voice of both the great political parties of the State; and he is a young man for his age, unimpaired in vigor of body or of mind. Just as Judge LURTON fought in the Confederate army before he studied law, so Judge CULLEN served in the renches before Corinth and commanded New York regiment in the Union army fore he was admitted to the bar,

This appointment ought to come to New York, and it ought to be bestowed upon EDGAR M. CULLEN.

Shrewd Inland Waterways Strategy.

The Atlantic Deeper Waterways convention in session at Norfolk adopted a ion in which this argument was used to persuade Congress to loosen its purse strings:

The association is confident that the powtime of war to move war vessels between the ath and North on the Atlantic coast by inside and safe and swift routes may one day prove to be worth more than any expenditure that will be equired for canal extension.

It was almost a stroke of genius to ar Admiral Charles S. Sperry or the waterways campaign and introduce him in the part of a naval strategist to "point with alarm" at the undefended state of Chesapeake Bay. As the comnander of the battleship fleet on its royage from the Pacific coast to the far East and home to the Atlantic coast Admiral SPERRY was naturally the lion of the occasion. The 300 delegates, unstanding how "easy" Concress is apt to be when asked for national defence appropriations, rose to the Admiral and cheered him when he said:

" In discussing the inland waterways as a line of defence and as a secure passage for coastwise trame in time of war, it is imperative that your stiention should be called to the fact that in esent undefended state of the entrance to the Chesapeake this line can be cut in two and absolutely blocked by an enemy. Not a single gun could be brought to bear upon a hostile fleet ng from the Capes to the head of the Chesapeake Bay, where the great railway bridges are aposed to destruction, and an enemy with full liberty to land in safety when he pleases may also blockade or attack Norfolk, Richmond, New-port News and Baltimore, while his fleet lies comlorably at anches in Lynn Haven Bay."

Therefore, protect this part of the waterway by constructing a fort on the shoal known as the Middle Ground, between Capes Charles and Henry at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. If Congress s reluctant to draw on the Treasury for the cost of the inland waterways system from Cape, Cod to Key West, rouse it with the story of how the British sailed into Chesapeake Bay in the war of 1812 and marched on and captured Washington. The same thing could be done to-day if the navy were caught napping. waterways convention at Norfolk and considers what it asks of Congress-the purchase and improvement of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the deepening of the Hudson "as far as Troy," and, in short, the connection of Key West with the Cape Cod canal by an intricate combination of linked waterways, natural and artificial-it is evident that some more fetching argument than cheap transportation rates must be contrived if the appropriations required are to be wrung from a Congress that ought to peactise economy and that will have a great many other waterways brought to its attention. There is no better key for opening the Treasury vaults than the one inscribed, "The National Defence." The great waterway promoters are wise tem would be for moving warships afely along the coast when a powerful enemy was threatening it, and fhey put up a popular Admiral to talk about the

feet deep, and that an enemy striking in almost anywhere along the attenuated system could destroy it or bottle up a leet resorting to it? However useful the line of inland waterways might be to merchant craft, we undertake to say that the navy would prefer to navigate in the open sea, where it belongs, and do its fighting there. At the same time the promoters deserve a compliment for "springing" the national defence argument upon a body of legislators who are very tender on the subject of the nation's defenceless condition.

University Atmospheres.

Lord ROSEBERY, though defeated a few years ago by Lord Curzon for the chancellorship of his own "alma mater," must be considered something of an authority in the academic world of today as the elected head of two learned bodies of no mean rank, the University of London and that of Glasgow. Speaking this month to the Glasgow alumni he made some remarks about the modern developments of universities which are capable perhaps of a wider application than he gave to them.

Lord ROSEBERY started from the principle that "every university should have a character of its own," which may ound like a truism, and yet there seems to exist at present some tendency to schew it as a chimerical paradox. The directors of not a few universities appear to be mainly animated by a desire to make their charges as like one another as so many peas. Of course "university" is a large sounding word, and if taken literally it would doubtless ordain a striving toward identity in every institution bearing the name, as requiring all of them to teach all studies to all comers. But since as matter of fact no institution approaches or ever can approach a literal university, the practical question is whether each of them should seek to offer an identical partial education. In regard to the British universities' Lord ROSEBERY protested emphatically against this idea. He mentioned that in his own time England had created six new universities, those of Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol and Birmingham; and he expressed his conviction that they had sprung from "a real desire in the people to partake of a higher education. Going on to contrast them with the

older universities, he said: "I am not one of those who believe greatly n the development of Oxford and Cambridge along modern lines. I think they should remain immemorial shrines of that exquisite learning which they have provided for many centuries past. I believe they have a great task still before them in the advancement of those studies which they have always carried on and which must always appeal to a large, a leisured ioubtful if the grafting on to those ancient in stitutions of the more modern technical school is likely to be beneficial either to them or to the chools which they are attempting to found."

He concluded that it would be best to restrict "the new schools adapted to the newest requirements" to other institutions, which have been founded "with the object of promoting the practical and technical branches of learning for which the increasing demands of the age have gradually called."

Underlying this resignation of mo dernity on behalf of Oxford or Cambridge is the thought that in this age of specialization universities should specialize too. "In der Beschränkung zeigt sich erst der Meister." What GOETHE aid of the arts might well be no true of the hearths where they are cultivated. Of course the question is complicated, as Lord Rosebery recognized in admitting that the university of a great city such as London can scarcely hope to have a particular atmosphere of its own. The vast centre in which the institution finds itself will inevitably pervade the cloisters with its arger air. Of the newer English universities such is the portion; all of them are in populous cities which impose on them to some extent at least the practical if not crude conditions of their own existence. But this country also has groves of Academe apart," like Oxford and Cambridge-Princeton, Stanford Bowdoin, for instance; and it may well be asked whether such happy "islands" as these should not cultivate an educational insularity amid the wide stream of similarity of the times.

After all, the lectures a student at tends and the notes he takes at them may easily be a less powerful educational influence than the circumambient air of his academic home. It is her narrow, specialized literary atmosphere that has made Oxford in the past the most effective school of one kind in the English speaking world; and the set teaching used to count for very little there in comparison with what the student imbibed unconsciously and in-

The Secession of Kansas. There is wrath in Wichita. From the shores of the wide rolling Arkansas the low drawn thunder of the coming storm resounds. Emporia echoes, the banks of the navy blue Neosho reverberate; Topeka too, beside the classic Kaw, is rocked as the cyclone comes. The Wichita Beacon has been fired. Beside the lurid flames flaming up from the future site of Kansas's only skyscraper the figure of HENRY ALLEN, of HENRY ALLEN the Allen White of Wichita, leaps in the scalp dance of his tribe, pausing now and again to utter the shrill, strange words that shake the seats of the mighty and terrify the souls of tyrants. Hear him now:

"I come from Kansas, fresh from the gras where every man does a little job of thinking for himself. Whether it be because we see things more clearly than other people, which I believe because we have prejudices that blind our vision, I am not sure, but to-morrow if TREODORE in their generation. They invite Con- ROOSEVELT should come back from his African and also as a remonstrance against gress to consider how useful an inland hunt and say he is willing to be a candidate for official interference, refuses to grant the Presidency Kansas would be with him from the supplies asked for.

Again the dance is resumed, and round under cover of constitutional proce fortification of Chesapeake Bay, without familiar figures cringe and shudder, which the inland waterway would be leaps the wildest of the Wichitas, each very weak in the midriff of the system. But has it occurred to them that to perand round the stake, whereto bound dure. It was necessary that the vote mit the passage of warships the chan- bursts forth this malediction, this curse | Czar thereupon appointed new men, who | State."

nels would have to be twenty to thirty of Kansas, this doom upon the great but unfaithful:

> " And so Kansas woke up and put on her w paint when Tarr delivered his Winona speech. in which he declared the political wisdom of the Republican party resided with Cannon and ALDRICH. And when Mr. TAFT, good man that he is, made that declaration he lost Kansas-Kan-

Once more the dance. Gaze again upor the wild gyrations, the waving hatchet and the flashing scalp knife, the cadence grows madder, the loud thunder of the warrior drops to deep throated abysma mutterings, out of the chaos of indistinguishable words there recurs the ever familiar name of Kansas. The anger of Iowa, the madness of Wisconsin, the wrongs of all the hunting grounds of the free spirits of the middle West sound forth. Then lucidity recurs:

" From the very beginning Kansas has had the uality of political independence which keeps her awake touching all public questions. She catche the disease first. For Kansas is the barom of the nation, the reflector of popular emotion

Then the voice dies down, the flaming beacon sinks to sullen ashes, the wear warrior rests. But far out over the plains the warwhoop of WHITE is heard. In distant Topeka STUBBS and the ever faithful DOLLEY grasp trusty tomahawks. From Missouri to Colorado, from Nebraska to uttermost Oklahome and shaken Arkansas, silence has fled and gentle peace taken impetuous wing. Desolation and destruction, horrid phantoms and grim spectres walk visibly abroad

Kansas is gone, lost irrevocably, she has broken forever from the comity of States and the union of Commonwealths. The barometer of the nation has fallen through its broken bulb, the reflector of popular emotion is cracked across its shining front. Kansas has turned her back upon us all. Yet let us not be discouraged, but abide that hour when Kansas will return. If we do not look forward to that hour with joy, at least we can await it with resignation. For Kansas always comes back, and sometimes apologizes.

Russia in Finland

A clash has come at last between what was left of Finland's constitutional authorities and the Russian Government The Finnish Diet, having persisted in its refusal to vote the sums demanded for military purposes by Russia, has been dissolved by the Czar and a new election ordered for next year, as he still holds to the forms of the Constitution. Whether intimidation and force will secure for him a more subservient legislative body or not, the purpose of NICHOLAS II., who in this case is backed by his Duma as well as the Russian reactionaries, to wipe out as far as possible every semblance of Finnish autonomy is clear. In this endeavor to suppress a nation-

ality Russia is acting at variance with all her earlier policy and history, except for one notable instance. Her rapid spread through Europe and Asia, the ease with which she has controlled half civilized and barbarous peoples the attachment and lovalty which her new conquests have shown for her have been due in large part to her abstention from interference with their individuality. She has shown, ever more than France, a readiness to amalgamate with the various peoples she has subjected, a willingness to accept their religion, their manners and customs, in private and in public life, their language even, which have persuaded her new subjects, after the have acknowledged the superior power of the Czar as overlord, that their lives will continue in essentials under him as it was when they were independent Orthodox Greeks, Mohammedans, Jews Roman Catholics, Buddhists and pagans have been able until recent years to worship unmolested side by side, and the myriad of nationalities included in the empire have felt that they were equal before their common master the

The one case in which the policy of letting things be was not followed was Poland, and it is impossible to say what Russia's treatment of the kingdom might have been had it come to her intact, and had she not been instigated by the example and the counsels of her accomplices in the partition, Austria and Prussia, and by her desire to imitate their system of repression as part of that superior European civilization into which she had been recently admitted.

So far as Finland is concerned Rus sia's course has been consistent and liberal for nearly a century. The land was made practically autonomous holding only of the Czar; it received a constitution suited to its needs, a legislative body, the right to rule itself practically, with no interference with its language, its religion or its customs The soldiers recruited for the army were mustered into regiments of their own nationality, as was the universal rule for the Russian army. The Finns formed the Czar's trusted bodyguard; they were the most loyal of his subjects; they were envied by the Russians themselves. The Czar might seem despotic to the outer world; he was always the "little father" to his people, and not least to the Finns.

With the accession of NICHOLAS II a policy was entered upon of forcing the whole empire into the Russian mould. It was manifested in one form in the persecution of the Jews; in another shape it has called for the suppression of Finland's peculiar privileges First the Czar revoked the Constitution, then he restored it with modifications displeasing to the Finns. The present difficulty regarding the vote for military purposes seems to arise from the same policy. The Finns are no by pers longer to be enrolled in territorial regiments, but to be dispersed throughout the army. The Diet, in consequence

There has been some skirmishing

Within the last few days the Diet ha declined to vote the sums demanded and has in consequence been dissolved The Czar now faces a rebellious province, which until a few years ago was the most loval in his empire. From all appearances he intends to apply to it the methods employed to subjugate Poland,

and Finland is weaker, poorer and less

populous than Poland. The Cossacks

have put in their appearance already

NICHOLAS II. is committing a blunde

which is at the same time a crime. Sir JOHN MURRAY of the Challenger preparing to sound the depths of Ocean once more. The King of Norway ha placed at his disposal a Government ship, the Michael Sars, and in April, with properly equipped scientific staff on board, she will begin to scour the bottom of the North Atlantic. The voyage will start at the Canaries and proceed north-ward as far as the Faroe Islands, if time

permits. One object in view is to test appliance devised in recent years in the en to procure new information. Trawls will be set for a depth of three miles and a half, and fine silk nets will be used to seoure minute animal and vegetable speci ment which has proved successful at 20 fathoms will be tried at greater depths. and attempts will be made to force tubes into the deposits at the ocean bot tom, for so far this has not been penetrate

deeper than eighteen inches. Countless biological and physiographic cal problems remain to be solved, and though deep sea investigations, American and European, of the Atlantic have not been uncommon of late years—the names of the Prince of Monaco and of ALEXANDER AGASSIZ will occur at once there is no doubt that Sir JOHN MURRA and his associates will be able, with ordi nary success, to add much to our know edge of our own home ocean

Since, as Dr. Lowell has lately said Yale takes a beating so well, it may seen unfortunate to the Cantabrigians that she doesn't enjoy a more frequent opportunity of displaying her virtue in regard. Meanwhile let us salute the invincible and incomparable Cor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I agree wi Mr. La Touche Hancock in the matter of indexe A student has a hard time getting at the content of the works of the best writers on account of the student has a count of the st lack of those guides and pathways which go indexes afford

Analytical indexes to essays, however, hardly possible as yet. Much good work is being done in a more general way by the America Library Association. The A. L. A. "Index to General Literature" by W. T. Fletcher (second edition. Boston, 1901) supplemented by the "Annual Library Index," aims to supply to a certain extent just this want. It refers under subject to essays, papers and parts of books in the English language only which it considers or sufficient value and only which it considers of sufficient value braces in its works indexed the essays of Add son, Bacon, Macaulay, Carlyle, Mill, Thackeray Hazlitt, Emerson and scores of such writers. Another help in this field is the late We M Griawold's "Index to Articles Relating to History, Biography, Literature, Society and Trave Contained in Collections of Essays," &c. (Bangor, Me., 1884). Furthermore, some literary catalogues, notably those of the Pesbody Institute, the Brooklyn Public Library, the Bostor Athenaum and the Cleveland Library, contain references to chapters and parts of books.

BROOKLIN, November 20.

Cambling in an Old Time Theatre.

y the Four Hundred of New Orleans in the day

"In those days not only was it the scene of th blast during the progress of a play. have beard my sire tell how the rich young creole bloods would slip out between acts and win or me of them, of course, got too fascinated or trast to the excitement of the gaming table had a shade the best of the public.

eventually the matter attained the proportions of a public scandal, and long before the civil war legislation was enacted that made gambling felony and freed the historic old 'opera' of the de grading partnership in games of chance.

The Compendious Pronoun

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent "Brister" stops short of the logical limit. Why waste a whole word on the parents. Away with the old fashioned idea that courte was expressed and compliment conveyed by mentioning each member of the family indi-vidually. Reduce the amenities to shorthand Let us learn to say "Remember me to your pab rister," meaning parents, brothers and sisters Not merely "brister," but "pabrister," is the kind of thing we need for linguistic enrichment. How

indeed, can we "get it properly started"?

The desirability of an impersonal pronoun hoeen suggested before. Until it is introduced. the shop girl might use the paraphrase: "I met a it, and if dims and dees were falling meloc from every brister's lips she would still clies stead[astly to "Listen here. I met a certain party and they said " " What? Possibly "How are your pabrister?"

Wild Turkey for New England

From the Manchester Mirror and Farmer.
Alabama passed a game law one year ago pro hibiting stiogether the shooting of female wild turkeys. Previously these birds were hunted the year around. The result of the enforcement of of wild turkeys, so that game wardens declar that there is no reason why every sportsman in the State should not serve to his family a wild turkey gobbler for Christmas dinner. What can he done in Alabama can be done in many othe States. To be sure, some States would have to import their first birds and establish them on a range, but it can be done, and would add a new light to the sportsmen of the State as well as dd to the natural wealth of the State's resource to try a turkey experiment New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont

Gettysburg correspondence Philadelphia Press. To-day, the forty-sixth anniversary of th orld famous Gettysburg address of Abraha Lincoln, the car which conveyed the martyre President to and from this place was found five miles from town, being used as sleeping quarter by a railroad repair gang.

The car for many years was used between Hanover and Hanover Junction, where it was af-fectionately designated as "Old 74," that being its number. Recently it was found to be gets out of repair and was assigned to a repair gang.
By a singular coincidence that particular gang
was assigned to the Cettysburg division of the
road, and to-day the car was found at Seven Stars
by persons who knew its history. There is talk of trying to have the car sent here and convert it

President Diaz a Carpenter.

From the Mexican Herald. President Diaz received at Chaputiepec castle a committee of workmen who invited him to attend the velada to be given by the laboring element in the Teatro Arbeu, in honor of Jesus Garcia, the engineer hero of Nacozari, who saved the town but jost his own life by pulling a burning train of dynamite out of the village.

train of dynamite out of the village.
"I was a carpenier," said President Diaz.

SUBURBANITIES.

The word "suburb" has had its ups and downs in the course of history. At Rome, its place of origin, it had an excellent standing. Cicero, for instance, was always willing to praise the suburban-"Malo esse Tusculano aut uspiam in suburbano ne of us might say, "Anywhere in L Island or New Jersey rather than Man-Taking the usual flying leap over the Dark Ages, we find early representative of modern times already attacking the suburb with that disrespect which some etrograde class, still try to wreathe abou to have been as scornful of the suburba Jonson wrote with a sneer, "It will do wel tator. Whalley, appends the explanatio
"A low humor, not tinctured with urbanity
In other countries we get a similar tale."

tives, "arrabalero" and "arrabalera,"

of the "barrière" of Parisian melodramatists reputed haunt of assassins and thieves, readers of Gaboriau will remember. To strictly parallel "banlieue" of French, if it escapes this criminal reputation diocrity. To Paul de Kock and Labiche the retired shopkeeper of Ashières (scalled, by the bye, from the herds of asses i pastured, "a gregibus asinorum dicts"), or of elsewhere in the "banlieue," with the inevitable huge glass pill coated with quick silver instead of sugar in his front garden was an ever obliging butt. In England as time went on the disapproval increased. When Lamb had mistakenly moved to Islington he compared the semi-rural home of the balliff's fair daughter with the "primithean felicity and boldness luckily sinned he recorded pathetically, "but I wake and cry myself to sleep again." When Thomas Hood tried to make the absurdest parody of Eton College" he called it, "An Ode to become the typical English suburb, and for a long while it knew no peace. Thackersy took many a fling at it; even Matthew Arnold did not refrain; a whole book could be written about "Comic Clap-ham." Some more recent Londoners, such as Anstey and Richardson, have devoted banity of which is only heightened by its

geographical site being entirely urban.
To-day, however, it would almost see is abating. There is an air about the current jokes of being nourished by tradition rather than by aptness, and in truth the suburbs themselves are no longer what the were. The suburbanite has taken to himself a new name, "commuter," and the new

name tells a story. The old uncommuting suburb might becom

pared to Dante's "Inferno," as being made up of, circles with graded reputations, of which the innermost circle enjoyed the worst This was the simple outskirts of the city, the and least capable were pushed by the pres beyond, grew up a very respectable popula tion of rich citizens who, though possessing town and country residences, wished further to indulge in the luxury of a suburba villa. This was the case of Cicero at his beloved Tusculan home, and to the same cate gory might be referred even such princely residences as St. Cloud or Hampton Court Thirdly, into the interspace between the two came modest colonies of retired trades pay city prices, wished to have closer touch ince" offered. This third class, later in origin than the second, differed essentially from it in having no other than a suburbar home. Both geographically and socially they were a middling sort of people, and on them fell the brunt of the satire aughed at not only as half baked urbanites. as petty imitators and hangers on of the fach nable life of the centre, which they could not afford in the original, but also as shar merely semi-detached villas and with their "some gentleman of Grub street called them, "despised by the West End and un-recognized by the Shire." Another libelled them with a blasphemous answer to the question: "If God made the country and

man made the town, who made the suburb?"
Another asserted: "For the rank growth of all prosaic and trivial vices, for the inconceivable multiplicity of petty spites, petty jealousies and ambitions, for the copious insipid as bad tea, no watering place, however charming and renowned, can excel any one of the numerous middle class col-It must surely be evident, however, that

this last writer is not speaking of suburbs as we know them. Such a description as his would rather fit some old settled, selfcentred community, like those smaller provincial towns of France for instance which Balzac satirized in "Eugénie Gran-det." It implies that every one in the place is familiar with every one else, and that most have a superfluity of leis-ure; and though this might be true in a neasure of the bygone suburb of retired tradesmen and other folk "resting on the oars," it could not apply at all to the "commuting" suburb of to-day. The very es-sence of the contemporary suburb is its intermittency; it is indeed but a dormitory or nocturnal sanitarium of people who do their life's work elsewhere. Comparing it with a proper self-centred town, like thos "up State" or in the provinces, it has been said with much truth: "The suburban life is one of less knowledge and less intimacy, and therefore of less social good and less social evil, of less social earnestness of every kind, also of less social passion of every kind. rary suburb it would be on altogether differ ent grounds from those alleged above. The question is not whether there is too much social friction in it, bringing folk down to petty animosities, but whether there is enough of social friction and social obligation to keep their metal up to a proper temper. The modern dissociation between the place of residence and the place of work raises a new problem of social ethic How could there be engendered a true auburban poet, for instance? How could he "leave great verse unto a little clan" when he only meets the little clan on the cars or ferryboats, and though he has his bed among them looks to Manhattan for his bread? It may that the women at least belong substantially enough to the modern suburb to endow with social friction; but even this claim is but half true. Watch the trains that con-duct to the matinees and bargain sales. No part of suburban life nowadays has its whole centre in itself. Commuting of transit leaves it all sprawling.

We are told by Mr. H. G. Wells that nearly the whole life of the future will be in this new sense suburban, and that "the distinction between town and country will soon be as obsolete as the mail coach. The stagive some support to this prophecy. While aner London only increased by 10 per cent between 1881 and 1891, outer or suburbar London increased by 49 per cent. the discrepancy between the growth of the suburbs and of the centre was still gr in the same period. "Downtown" New York was more populous in 1860 than in 1890, and how many suburbs have been created since then? Some perceive in this "the most A poetical writer has compared the new suburbs to "the flowering margins that take the sun outside of the dry rushes gathered about the populous pool of life." We hear that from them is "recruited the bulk of the citizen manliness that keeps the full blooded There is doubtless some truth in this optim.

WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

American journalism loses a forceful personality by the death yesterday at Lawrence L. I., of Mr. William M. Laffan, president o

Long time associate of the late Charles A. Dana and his successor in the control of THE SUN and of the evening edition, which he himself founded, Mr. Laffan touched a wide range of interests-political, social, artistic,

for eminent soldiers and statesmen warm friends. Those vital and positive qualities of mind and heart that made Mr. Laffan a man of lexington. Va., to be known as the Mann fund. The income only is to Mann fund. mark and interest in the comm controlling owner. Few men were less dependent upon others for their views and opinions. Upon the multitude of subjects which present themselves for the consider-The Spanish "arrabal." with its derive ation of the journalist his judgments were and female suburbanites, had coevally and

promptly formed and as positively pressed. In a very real sense had a self-sustaining mind. Oftentimes it may be that deliberation would have led him to different and safer conclusions. But that was not his mental habit. It was natural with him to think swiftly and deliver his thought on the moment, tempered by no chilling process of reexamination. He had he should have confidence, in his powers of judgment. Mr. Laffan wrote with great force and incommonly interesting, particularly in

his soul. He could castigate with a nicety

of skill, with a severity and with an elabora-tion of verbal method that delighted everybody save the victim. Probably he was too fond of that sort of thing. Great joy in applying the lash, and in the technique the application, even where censure deserved, is apt to impair the quality of of exact justice. But Mr. Laffan was never of half-way performance. strength and aggressiveness of his nature on a Distant Prospect of Clapham Acad-emy." Clapham had in fact the ill fortune and policies Mr. Laffan was a conservative: many would have called him an ultra-conservative. He was not of the opinior that the wisdom of the past has become the olly of to-day. For that reason he was distinctly not hospitable to improvised plans for the betterment of the universe, and he hated half-baked reforms and the criminating temper would have moved him to sympathy with some of the really whole-some reforms which in recent years deserved, and usually received, the support the newspaper press. Toward fraud and sham, and humbug, and cheating, and false pretence, he was as pitiless as Dana, whose point of view, from daily asso ciation through long years of work, natural that Mr. Laffan should adopt Although his life was largely devoted to mind was indifferent to no subject worthy of a thinking man's attention. He read much, had a wide knowledge of good literature, and he was a qualified in meny branches of art. porcelains and of engravings he po accurate and comprehensive knowledge, of which he made use in preparing the cata-

> paper world a strong personality, an in-teresting, forceful and influential figure. One of the most positive, strongest and ost militant factors in the newspaper pubshing world passed out of its activities when William M. Laffan died early yester day morning. Naturally self-assertive and aggressive, and conciliatory only when re mpracticable, by his force of character and impellingly to the early aditorial manage years past-and more especially since the leath of Charles A. Dana more than a decade -he has held the helm of that newspaper institution with a master hand. New York newspaperdom will not soon see his like

Museum. Everything that was beautiful

in the art of the past or that contributed to a knowledge of the genius and the handi-

work of the ancients was deeply interesting to him. In fact all fine things interested

him. His cultivated artistic sense no doubt

strengthened his repugnance to the ways

enter. His death removes from the news-

he was never tempted to

of sensational or

In the Philippines.

The oil strike in Tayabas, P. I., has brought into existence six oil development companies. Many other companies have also been lately In September over \$500,000 was saved to the

sugar planters and others of Panay and Negros by the exports to the United States, free of export and import duty, of 19,827,084 kilos of sugar. The islands sent to the United States 34,944 metric ons of sugar in September.
On August 31 last the deposits in the postal

savings banks had reached \$730,000. Of the 991 new accounts opened in August, 342 were by Filipinos. 202 by Americans, twenty-seven by Europeans, seven by Asiatics, and three The virgin forest area of the Philippines is ap-

proximately 40,000 square miles, or one-third of the total area, reports the Philippine bureau of forestry: The forests are of five kinds: dipterocarp, molave, mangrove, pine and mountain The stand of merchantable timber is mo than 200,000,000,000 feet, board measure—a vast reserve of wealth for the future, all of which belongs to the people of the islands, spread over 25,600,000 acres. In addition there are 20,000 square miles of second growth timber, which will yield considerable quantities of small sized timber and firewood. Part of this area will be rethe Manila Times.

Philippine customs receipts fell off \$20,000 in the first half of 1909 fiscal year, but so increased in the last half that the year's gain over 1906 fiscal year amounted to \$220,000, reports the insular Collector of Customs. The year's customs receipts totalled \$4.270,000, collected at a total expense of only \$237,000. Philippine imports from the United States in

the first nine months of 1900 calendar year amounted to \$6.792,000 (bureau of statistics), an increase of \$1,349,000 over the corresponding period of 1906. Exports to the United States totalled 87,248,000, an increase of \$120,000. The low price of hemp kept down the export increase

Good Times in North Carolina Mountains. Brandon correspondence Jefferson Recorder. Quite a large crowd attended meeting at Bethel Sunday. They had Sunday school at @ o'clock. baptizing at 10, preaching at 11, and dinner at 12, Mr. John T. Hanks and Miss Flora Jones of Sturgill led the front on horseback from Bethel day, although Miss Flora was a perfect paralle Mr. Hanks was inclined 23 degrees to the plane of

is orbit. Mr. Walter Powers was seen stepping very highly towards Oliver Hams' the other day, suppose he aimed to take Miss Hattle home him in his neck-tie as it was six feet long. Mr. Walter Hurley and Miss Belle May took the lead on foot toward the south from Bet

Mr. Charley Baldwin is looking rather pale since

From the Scientific American

Tantalum is a "rare metal" of slight important be put being in making filaments for incander electric lamps. The efficiency of the tank electric lamps. The children of the carbon lamp, but lamp is greater than that of the carbon lamp, but somewhat less than that of the lamp with tungsten filaments. As more than 20,000 filaments of somewhat less than that of the lamb somewhat less than 20,000 filaments of the lamb somewhat less than that of the sea, of the lamb somewhat less than 20,000 filaments of Brookline and John 10.

The hill is not high, being only 320 feet above the sea, but as it stands out by itself with comparatively level surroundings it commands a wide prospect, including Wachusett, Joe English and a broad sweep eastward to the sea. On the hill itself some nine acres have been reserved, while the three 100 foot strips connect the reservation with the high-ways.

STATE RIGHTS MEMORIAL.

G. S. Mann Leaves \$20,000 in Honor of Men Who Adhered to South's View. Bosrow, Nov. 20.-That the sentiment for State rights was not entirely confined to the South is evidenced by a clause n the will of the late George Summer iMann of Brookline, filed with the Norfolk Probate Court to-day, whereby

that belief. In the words of the will the \$20,000 be used for educational purposes. This sum I bequeath in honor of the late Gen. Robert Edward Lee and other eminent Virginia generals and statesmen whose loyal adherence to State rights sustained them in the war between the States." The will, drawn on August 9, 1909, is long and disposes of considerable property.

MACK PROPHESYING.

He Predicts That the Democracy Will Triumph at the Congress Elections.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20 .- Chairman Noran E. Mack of the Democratic National Committee makes it clear in a signed article in the December number of the National Monthly, the organ of the Democratic National Committee, that he believes Democracy will triumph in the Congressional elections next year.

Chairman Mack, reviewing the outcome

of the November elections, says: "Municipal elections throughout New York, Indiana and Ohio and State elections of Maryland and Virginia furnish much of comfort to the Democracy On the five States mentioned the Presi dency usually swings. Massachusetts too has served notice that the work of the last Congress was far from satisfac tory. While the Democracy did not capture the Bay State it reduced an year plurality of upward of 30,000 In no State of the Union has the Democracy gone backward. the contrary everywhere progress is

"With the President and leading mem bers of Congress on the hustings explain-ing and excusing, and with the sugar trust scandals confronting them, and with local elections going steadily against the dominant party the coming Conthe dominant party the coming Congressional campaign presents the opportunity for a splendid fight. The issues of next year will differ in form though not materially in fundamental principle from those on which many city victories have been way. Demogracy; from those on which many city victories have been won. Democracy's fight in the municipalities as it will be in the Congressional districts next year is for more representative government. We want the members of Congress in-stead of Speaker Cannon to determine stead of Speaker Cannon to determine what legislation is good for the country and what is bad. In the cities the Democratic candidates opposed the domination of local Governments by either fanatical reform agencies on the one hand or public service and contracting corporations on the other. The fight this year, as on the other. The light this year, agit will be next year, was for government which more quickly and surely reflects the will of the majority."

Commenting on the New York city elections Chairman Mack says, "Tanmany won and lost, while the Republican organization came close to obliter-

As regards contests in close Congres-As regards contests in close Congressional districts next year Chairman Mack says that "the temper of the people and the dissembling of the Republican party organization, together with the activity of the insurgents, cannot make hopeful the task of the Republican candidates in close districts."

BATTLE SPENT \$33.716.

of Contributors to His Campaign

ALBANY, Nov. 20.-George Gordon Battle, Tammany's candidate for District Attorney, through his representative, Felix H. Levy, filed a statement to-day with Secretary of State Koenig showing

money was spent. The receipts amounted to \$33,716. Every penny of this sum was spent. A Chinaman, Zuon Yick Nain, gave \$50 to the Battle fund. Mr. Battle contributed \$6,000. Other contributors were James W. Osborne. \$6,000; Samuel Untermyer. \$1,000; Robert J. Collier. \$250; Thomas M. Muley. \$100. Fearons Butten Hurris \$100. \$1,000; Robert J. Collier, \$250; Thomas M. Mulry, \$100; Francis Burton Harrison, \$25; John B. Stanchfield, \$250; De Lancey Nicoll, \$1,000; John D. Crimmins, \$120; Edward M. Shepard, \$500; Jacob A. Cantor, \$50; Francis L. Wellman, \$500; Moses M. Grossman, \$300; William Foster, \$1,000; T. L. Waters, \$1,000; Miss Anna Murphy, \$5; Morgan J. O'Brien, \$250; Thomas S. Fuller, \$350; George J. Gillespie, \$2,500; Thomas W. Churchill, \$500; M. E. Eagan, \$500; John Delehanty, \$1,000; Eugene

Thomas W. Churchill, \$500; M. E. Eagan, \$500; John Delehanty, \$1,000; Eugene Kelly, \$200.

Most of the \$33,000 was spent in automobile hire, printing, advertising in newspapers, at headquarters, postage and billposting. One item is for suppers, which cost \$12. which cost \$12.

BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN FUNDS. Democrats' Expenses \$10,000 Short of the Total Amount Contributed.

Arthur C. Salmon, treasurer of the Democratic county committee in Brooklyn, yesterday forwarded to the Secretary of State a statement of the receipts and expenses of the committee in the recent campaign.

The receipts footed up about \$30,000, which was nearly \$10,000 less than the expenses. The contributions range mostly from \$5 to \$100. John H. McCooey, who has been chosen as Senator McCarren's successor in the leadership, and former Judge Henry F. Haggerty, his law partuer, each gave \$500. There was one contribution of \$1,000. It came from E. F. Hutton & Co., stock brokers.

James Not Out for a Job.

It was reported yesterday that Comptroller-elect Prendergast had offered Darwin R. James, president of the Brook lyn Young Republican Club, one of the best places in his office, but friends of Mr. James said that no official job could Mr. James said that no official job countempt him to retire from his private business or give up his political activity in the Young Republican Club, which has a rule barring all officeholders from membership. Like Mr. Prendergasi. Mr. James has been a strong supporter of Cov. Hughes's scheme for direct nominations.

GIFT OF A HILLTOP.

Appalachian Mountain Club Receives a Tract for Public Use.

BOSTON, Nov. 20 .- The trustees of the Appalachian Mountain Club have accepted the gift of a Massachusetts hilltop. together with a mile of approaching word roads, hat one of the best viewpoints in Middlesex county may be forever kept open to the public. This new reservation is on Gilson Hill in the town of Billerica. and the gift has been made possible through the generosity of Warren H. Manning of Brookline and John E. Rowell of Billarica.